

The Confederate.

D. E. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864.

Gen. Braxton Bragg.

Because we have not entered a defence of this abused and unjustly censured officer, it is by no means to be assumed that we have been indifferent to the attacks made upon him, or unmindful of his claims upon the press of his native State to shield and defend him.

We had hoped that the Legislature of North Carolina, in view of the State's interest in the just reputation of her sons, and because this reputation is to be her source of pride or mortification in history, would have thrown the shield around this native born son of her's, her chiefest and most distinguished, and most worthy representative in this war. Most worthy, because most elevated, and therefore the occupant of the broadest sphere of usefulness, and that she, his mother, would have entered upon the investigation of the charges which have been made and repeated against him, and so elucidated the facts, that censure would find fault with itself for the grossness of its injustice, and malice would shrink before clear, bright truth. But North Carolina, unfortunately for her good fame and common sense, is otherwise engaged in this moment, and in the earnestness of this absorbing occupation, she affords to leave her best and highest soldier to the shafts of malice, detraction and envy, confiding in the excellence of his armor to preserve him from mortal injury, or intending if he perish under the repeated assault, to do him posthumous honor after the most approved style of grateful Republics, or at least reverence his memory with the mourning which a step mother would feel bound to put on; or, if preserving his life he should only be mutilated by the wounds which slander makes, she intends to gather the remnant of his fame in some suitable almshouse, and then nourish it with such demonstration of charity as will satisfy her sense of maternal obligation. Such being the employment of the State, from whom would most appropriately come the assertion of her own rights in the maintenance of the defence of Gen. Bragg, it is not unfit that the press should see to this assault, and yield blow for blow to their insensate and unscrupulous attacks.

Following this idea, that North Carolina as a State should take upon herself to ascertain the truth of Gen. Bragg's military conduct in this war, in order that she might bring it with the force of her authority before the nation, we are led to the parallel presented in the fond and affectionate lavish she has made of her encomiums upon an adopt of hers, Major Gen. D. H. Hill, who with the instinctive sagacity, and with a commendable sincerity. We do not intend here to pause for the discussion of Gen. Hill's merits as a soldier and commander, or his sincerity and candor as a gentleman and Christian; we only allude to him at all in this article, to show the difference of esteem in North Carolina for imported and native productions. Gen. Hill is covered with renown in the Legislative records, while Gen. Bragg (Heaven save the mark) is without a mention.

It is not to be wondered at, in view of these extraordinary vagaries of natural affection, that in the same ratio as his own State ignores and neglects Gen. Bragg, that other States having the pretensions of their own favorites to advance, should detract from his merits and abuse him—and this a portion of the Virginia press does with a gusto—to the extent even of bringing into competition the qualities of Pickett and Barton; the one unduly lauded for an exaggerated exploit; the other unduly censured for an exaggerated failure. We do not expect, such were a vain hope, to withdraw the press of Virginia from its daily avocation; nor do we desire it. If it be to their taste, let them glut the appetite. The history of this war is not to be written out of the chronicles by them recorded. If it were, then vanity and arrogance would ruin by their pretensions advocacy the real merits of skill, courage and patriotism; and Lee, and Johnston, and the host of brave heroes and expert leaders would be shorn of that portion of their glory which the association of much other and equal worth does not subtract from, but contributes to illustrate. It may be annoying to Gen. Bragg, as it is unquestionably to his State, to be stung from time to time by these ill-founded and unnumbered aspersions; but there is compensation in the thought that the virus is very minute in quality which, such stings excite, and that the corrective applications of time and truth readily heal the wounds, and no scar is left.

It is not our purpose to enter into a detailed Gen. Bragg's services. It is our purpose to place his record before the country, as soon as the official reports shall be substituted for anonymous criticisms. At present, we present certain qualities of this officer which neither envy nor malice can disallow him.

He was an officer of the old army of first rate position, ranking in public estimation with Johnston and Beauregard; and he came out of the Mexican war with a distinction equal to either of them.

He is a moralist of irreproachable character; a patriot of unquestioned integrity, unselfishness and devotion. His sacrifices for the country have been as great as any man; and he walks in the path of public duty with unswerving straight-forwardness. If he has not the attractive qualities of Longstreet, it is because he is more a disciplinarian, and we think it now

hardly doubtful, whether the early introduction of a severe discipline would not have been humane to the soldier, as it is certain that it would have been in the highest degree beneficial to the service and the nation. Gen. Bragg adds to these desirable qualities in a commander, the possession of a high order of intellect, a quick and rapid power of combination, a skillful conception and a fearless disregard of personal responsibility; and we assert without apprehension, that his true record will meet the exactions of what is requisite in a first-rate military commander equally with any other in the service, Gen. Lee perhaps excepted.

Our object in this article is to pay a general tribute to a North Carolina soldier, untruly aspersed from time to time, and to notify his assailants in the press, that as soon as a fit occasion transpires, his defence will be undertaken with a confidence that the facts of history will justify the high appreciation which the President puts upon his services, if they do not put to shame his accusers.

And we have a further object, to evoke all that can be said in his disparagement, in order that his defence may meet the entire accusation.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says some of the Georgia Peace organs confess to the humiliating ignorance that they were not aware, before the publication of President Davis' letter to Gov. Vance, that three repeated and earnest efforts for negotiation had been made by President Davis, all of which had been insultingly and contemptuously spurned by Lincoln. But they show their ignorance and folly still more conspicuously now, by claiming that this letter was extorted from the President because he was "alarmed" at the action of the Legislatures of the States of Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina in March, April and May of this year, when if they had looked at the date of the President's letter, they would have discovered that it was written months before the Georgia, Mississippi or North Carolina Legislature took any action on the matter, and that it has been in the possession of, and made public by the "Conservatives" of North Carolina, the political opponents of the President. Common charity, it seems to us, ought to have prevailed over purblind prejudice so far as to have suggested a reference to circumstances and dates before jumping to such a conclusion as this. Even "impenetrable egotism and self-conceit" is more pardonable than such intolerance or morbid prejudice.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal convened in this City—all the Justices present. The following applicants received licenses to practice in the County Courts, viz: James C. Gilmore of Surry County; Edward Hines of Craven; William M. Coleman of Cabarrus; Albert M. Pitzer of South Carolina.

And the following obtained Superior Court Licenses, viz: Nicholas L. Williams of Yadkin County; Joseph M. Morehead of Guilford, and John G. Gilmer of Surry.

The Only Northern Truth Teller.

Amid the universal trickery and deception at the North, there is one thing that almost financial barometer seldom fails to indicate the true state of the political weather, let vernal newspapers and lying politicians pervert and falsify as they may. According to these latter, Grant's march into Virginia has been triumphant from the beginning till now, whilst the cowardly Lee and his ragged Rebels have been fleeing for their lives to Richmond. The Money Market tells its story, and what is it? When Grant crossed the Rapidan gold was at 164; it has gone up and Yankee credit gone down with every victory, until finally, Grant makes a glorious light on the 3d, carries the Rebel works at Cold Harbour, repels every assault with heavy loss, and straightway—puts it up to 197! What a remarkable effect to be produced by such a cause! Grant and Butler are wonderful financiers, but very poor Generals.

A Yankee paper accuses Gen. Lee of lying in one of his late telegraphic reports of the fighting in Virginia. It will be a long time before he will get his own people to believe that. Gen. Lee has always been so scrupulously truthful in his statements that the people of the North have long ago ceased to credit any reports of the military operations until his account was received. The miscreant who accuses Gen. Lee of falsehood, simply exhibits his villainy and his venom. He cannot injure the spotless character he so un-bushingly assails.

Disturbance at Vicksburg.

The regular correspondent of the Mississippiian furnishes that paper with the following extract from a letter dated Canton, 23 inst: "A gentleman came out from Vicksburg a few days ago, who says there was a great fuss there last week. Some negroes insulted some ladies, and the citizens undertook to punish them, and two or three of the citizens were killed. The Yankee soldiers then turned in on the negroes, and 'slew them fore and aft.' The troops reported as landing at Vicksburg were some of Banks' men whose time had expired and were going home. They got on a general 'bust,' and thus added to the disturbance."

Extract of a letter from Davidson County:—On last Thursday, two outlyers by the name of Miller, were shot by the Militia. One was instantly killed, the other badly wounded. They have been in the bushes ever since the first call for conscripts. There were eight of the Millers, all of whom bushed it. Some twelve or eighteen months ago one of them was shot by the Randolph Militia, the balance of them have been prowling about in the neighbourhood. D. J. H.

The Peace Committee.

The Charlotte Bulletin gives important information of the existence of a grand Peace Committee, composed of the most prominent and patriotic citizens of the South, who are actively engaged in the great work of establishing a peace between the South and the North. It says the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail among the different members of said committee on our part, and notwithstanding they are widely separated one from another—some are beyond the Mississippi, unable to communicate with those on this side, except with difficulty—yet their concert of action is strikingly great. That it is confidently expected said committee will soon be prepared to make their report, which shall be accepted by the United States, and acknowledged by all civilized nations. We are not permitted to go into details further than to state that Morgan and Forrest are chief Corresponding Secretaries, and Taylor, Price, Smith, Johnston and Beauregard are some of the committee, of which Gen. Robt. E. Lee is Chairman.

Capt. David Pender, Post Quarter Master, Tarboro', has furnished the Southerner with the following amounts collected in Tax in Kind, in the first and second Congressional districts of this State. These collections have been made from only eight counties, viz: Pitt, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Bertie and Martin, which counties compose only half of the two Districts. The other counties being in the enemy's lines no collections have been made. The collections are up to the first May.

13,777 bushels Sweet Potatoes, 650 do Irish Potatoes, 142,853 do Corn, 5,000 do Wheat, 4,023 do Oats, 387 do Rye, 5,119 pounds Rice, 3,155,760 do Polder, 68,474 do Hay Oats, 55,413 do Cotton, 4,002 do Wool, 253 do Tobacco, 3,020 bushels Peas, 9 do Beans, 39 do Ground Peas, 692,238 pounds Bacon, 14,288 do Salt Pork.

The Senator from Craven.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Nathan Whitford is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Whitford is a worthy and honest representative, and it is due to him to have the endorsement of his constituents upon his faithful discharge of duty during the several sessions of the Legislature now past. We presume he will have no oppositor.

Georgia and Alabama.

The following extracts from papers in these two States, are but a reflex of the sentiments of the Press generally, after reading President Davis' reply to Gov. Vance, concerning Peace negotiations. The first extract is from a paper that has persisted in urging that propositions for peace should be continuously made by our Government to the Lincoln despotism; but after reading the President's letter, it says:

"The correspondence, which we publish this morning, between the President and Gov. Vance, should put a quietus to the clamor of the discord organs. Many good people have been led to believe that the Government had failed to make any effort towards stopping the further diffusion of blood."

"The smugness of the Abolitionists, and represented as opposed to peace by the discord organs. The statement made by President Davis will go far in counteracting the baneful influence of journals opposed to the Government. The policy suggested by the President to be adopted towards these mischievous Tories is proper. We commend the letter to those of our own people who have been misled by hypocritical appeals in behalf of popular liberty, and prejudiced against the Administration by the false teachings of the discord press.—Selma (Ala.) Dispatch.

And the Macon Georgia, Confederate has the following:

"We must do the advocates of offering peace to the enemy after every important victory achieved by our forces, the justice to state that they admit after reading the letter of Mr. Davis to Gov. Vance, that they were not aware that such propositions had been offered by our government three times and that every offer was not received with common courtesy. Indeed, these offers were treated with contempt, and no answer at all returned."

"No gentleman or lady will in the common affairs of life address another person the second time when good reason exists for believing that the first letter was received and no answer returned. The conclusion is that a correspondence is not wanted. It would be compromising self-respect and honor, (something that no exigency in human affairs ever justifies) to still further insist upon a communication."

"Our government is in this predicament now. Three times it has held out the olive branch of peace to the United States. It may now exclaim with Rhoderick Dhu:

Three have I sought Clan-Alpine's glen in Peace, But when I came again, I come with banner, brand and bow, As leader seek his mortal foe."

The only thing left for us to do now is to dictate peace from the mouths of our cannon. Instead of propositions coming from our government furthering the end for which we all devoutly pray, and for which we are fighting and shedding our blood so freely, they would have a tendency to defeat that end and postpone the advent of the blessed day; the people of the North would construe them into unmistakable signs of weakness and a disposition to give up the contest."

It is indeed unfortunate that any such message ever was sent to Washington touching this matter. Had none ever been sent we could now, after three years of bloody war, consistently appoint and send forward Commissioners of peace with the brightest hope that they would be received in a friendly spirit and negotiations commenced. We, however, owed it to that word which has ever treated us as a nation so coldly, to make formal efforts to settle our difficulties before appealing to the sword. With these efforts disdainfully rejected, the responsibility of the consequences which have followed are not upon us."

Ever appealing to heaven for the justice of our cause, weeping for the slain and deprecating the necessity of shedding the blood of our fellow mortals, we have trod the path which true manhood and honor have indicated.—Macon (Ga.) Confederate.

Lieut. A. H. Harris.

We are pleased to learn that this gallant officer and most excellent young man, is no more. In the absence of his Captain, he led his Company (Co. C, 47th N. C. Regiment) into the terrible fight and glorious victory of the 12th of May, and while gallantly leading his men in a charge, received a serious wound in the ankle, which caused him to be borne to the rear. His wound instead of improving grew worse, until the 2d or 3d of the present month, when amputation of the leg became necessary. He sank under the effects of the operation and continued to decline until the 8th instant, when he expired, perfectly in his mind, and resigned, as a Christian hero, as he was. He died in the Hospital at Lynchburg, and was buried with Masonic honours. He had in his pocket a certificate of membership in the Methodist Church, given by the Chaplain of his Regiment, Rev. R. S. Webb.

We knew this young man long and well, and can truly say, that we never knew a more lovely, excellent character. His widowed mother, away in the enemy's lines, may well mourn with grief inconsolable over the loss of such a son; but if any thing can mitigate her sorrow in such an hour, it must be the assurance that in every situation in life he acted his part well—that amidst the harsh din and clangor of arms he "remembered his Creator in the days of his youth," gave his heart to God, and died the Christian hero, as well as soldier-martyr to his country's cause. Peace to his manes—he sleeps well.

From Georgia.

HARRISON'S STATION, June 4th, 1864. Everything has been comparatively quiet for the last few days.

Lieut. Reynolds, of the 51st Alabama, caught 19 Yankees between the enemy's cavalry and infantry—a bold trick. Lieut. Rice caught two and killed one. The prisoners represented every army corps but one, proving that Sherman's army, or a large portion of it, is massed on the railroad, and fearing to move on so strong positions as can be had along the base of the Kennesaw Mountain. They will undoubtedly move by the Roswell Factory road, flanking this ridge in order to find a good road to travel to Atlanta.

The prisoners say that the cars are running to Acworth, and that the bridge over the Etowah is finished.

Deserters that we have apprehended say that a great many are deserting and going home, especially those from East Tennessee.

Sherman played very "fine" in coming round Altoona Hills. He never expected to get on this side without a fight. Crossing at Douthitt's or Conger's bridge he "snaked" his way round and to the south side of the hills, and you can now follow his train to the railroad again, just where he wished to get. He quietly waits until his pioneer corps has finished the bridge over the Etowah, and when he gets sufficient supplies he will no doubt move again.—Atlanta Confederate.

CO. F, 12TH REG'T. N. C. T.

The following is a list of casualties in Co. F, 12th regiment N. C. T., Johnston's brigade, in the battles at Mine Run, Wilderness and Spotsylvania, on the 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th days, 1864.

Killed—Lieutenant Nathan S. Mosely, sergeant George W. Davis, privates Myrick D. Duke and James R. Davis, (the latter was wounded)—Captain J. R. Tinsley, severely injured; corporal Peter H. Allen, severely injured; privates James M. Bobbitt, slightly injured; Thomas H. Cuttrel, severely injured; George M. Duke, slightly injured; Robert O. Montgomery, slightly injured; Thomas H. Williams, slightly injured. Missing—Privates Jacob S. Allen, William E. Darrell, and Daniel T. Wootten.

At the opening of the campaign Johnston's brigade was encamped at Taylorsville, Va., on the R. T. & P. R. R., which place it left on the 4th of May, at 11 a. m., and marched to Mine Run, a distance of sixty-six miles, in twenty-three hours. No sooner had we reached that place, than we threw up breast-works, which were not sooner finished than we had to abandon them, and attack the enemy, completely routing them, and thereby succeeding in turning their right flank.

A. R. P., O. S.

For the Confederate.

The Jews were brought into slavery. Their necks were under the yoke and intolerable yoke of persecution which was foretold should be laid upon them. We are, say they, like beasts in the yoke, that wholly serve their owners, and are at the command of their drivers. That which aggravated the servitude, was, that their labors were incessant, daily over-taxed. We labor, and have no rest: neither leave nor leisure to rest. The oxen in the yoke are unyoked at night and have rest; but the poor captives in Babylon, who were compelled to work for their living, labored and had no rest; they were quite tired and with continual toil. Their masters were insufferable. Servants ruled over them and nothing is more vexatious than a servant when he reigns. The meanest servants abused and insulted them at pleasure. The curse of Canaan became the doom of Judah: a servant of servants shall he be. And none to deliver them out of their hands—none to cheer or restrain the insolence of the servants that abused them.

And what do these filthy dreamers of peace think, will be the lot, the fate of the Southern Confederacy, should the hordes of Lincoln subjugate us? Should we fare better than the Jews did in their captivity?

Alas! that there are so many downhearted, covetous, filthy, and abominable, who do every thing to keep out of the army—whose inquiries cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance. If they alone were to suffer, it would be of but small consequence. But alas! the innocent are struggling to accomplish our independence, there are hundreds at home who are intent upon nothing but the accumulation of wealth, and the gratification of their brutish passions. O Lord inspire our counsels with wisdom, unaiming and zeal; our people with patriotism, magnanimity, fortitude and undying bravery, so that we may triumph over our enemies, and accomplish, through thy great goodness, our independence. Lord, look in mercy on our army, and cause them to triumph, and drive our enemies in dismay, confusion, and confusion to their own abodes of fanaticism and abolitionism—and may they utterly perish in their own corruption, unless they repent. Be merciful to us, O Lord, and pardon our transgressions. Grant unto us repentance towards Thee, and unfeigned faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.—Amen.

The Federal Spy System in Europe.

The London Index, of the 5th inst., has an editorial on the boldness and persistence shown by the spies of the United States in England and France. Among other things it says:

Some of the doings of these gentry would be amusing, if they were not so intolerably annoying to decent people. A short time since, in Liverpool, the residence of a lady whose husband (then absent) is connected with Confederate affairs, was beset by spies, who watched it night and day, and sought ingress under various pretences, until the nuisance at last became so great that the police had to be applied to. In or near Glasgow, an outrage even more flagrant was perpetrated. A Federal official, bearing a commission from the President of seeking lodgings, access to the chambers of a gentleman supposed to be implicated in the building of some suspected vessel in the Clyde, and upon the data acquired in this ingenious reconnaissance, a search-warrant was actually issued afterwards, though, of course, without producing the expected revelations. There is scarcely an officer or prominent citizen of the Confederate States, resident in England, who is not more or less beset and pestered by this ubiquitous and protean-shaped espionage.

Servant maids are bribed to purloin letters; landladies are frightened by a mock assumption of inquisitorial authority; wives, in the absence of their husbands, are imposed upon with fictitious names. When successful, which they seldom are, these practices are avowed by the Federal agents, or at least the fruits are un-bushingly used to swell the "mass of evidence" transmitted through Mr. Adams to the Foreign Office. That we are not exaggerating the extent of the organization to which this system of Federal espionage has been carried, will be evident to every ordinary reader of the newspapers. It is a notorious fact, repeatedly complained of through the press, that every considerable shipyard in Great Britain is watched by spies. The circumstances of the seizure of the Peterhoff will also be recollected, and how it was partially excused on the ground that she was marked on a list of suspected vessels, with suspected owners furnished by a Federal Consul to his Government. A short time since it was made a boast in a Northern newspaper that an officer of a blockade runner, the Cumberland, had been bribed by the Federal Consul at Havana, or his employee, to bring the ship to a designated spot, where the De Soto lay five days in wait for her.

But these things are puerile compared to what remains to be told. During last autumn or winter the confidential clerk of the eminent French naval contractor, M. Voruz, of Nantes, disappeared, and with him very important and valuable papers relating to the business transactions of the house. As the man enjoyed a highly respectable position and an ample salary, it was clear that no ordinary temptation could have induced him to desert his prospects and his country, and to risk the galleys. Not long afterwards Mr. Dayton, the Federal Minister at Paris, in a correspondence which has been recently published, submitted to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs what purported to be copies of papers implicating M. Voruz, and also his correspondent, M. Armand, of Bordeaux, by the evidence of their own signatures, in extensive transactions for building vessels of war for the Confederates.

Upon this evidence, Mr. Dayton based a formal demand for the seizure, or at least detention, of certain vessels, and other measures to frustrate the nefarious attempts of the Confederates against the neutrality of France. We have no means of judging of the genuineness of this evidence, and we understand that both Messrs. Voruz and Armand decline, as they pronounce it immoral and legal right to do, to forfeit his prospects and his country, and to risk the galleys. Of which these papers purport to be copies. Mr. Dayton's dilemma, however, is no enviable one to a gentleman and the representative of a foreign nation. Either the papers submitted to the French Foreign Office are a piece of trash with the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy palmed on Earl Russell, and in that case the simultaneous employment of forged documents for the same purpose with the two Governments would bear somewhat too suspicious a character. Or, on the other hand, if they are genuine, then he confesses himself guilty of subornation of robbery, and liable, but for his diplomatic character, to a criminal prosecution.

A WARRIOR'S DEATH.—It was evident to the physicians that death was settling its clammy seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, and they told him so; asked if he had any last messages to give. The General, with a mind perfectly clear and possessed, then made disposition of his staff and personal effects. To Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee he directed that his golden spurs be given as a dying memento of his love and esteem of her husband. To the staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he emphatically exhibited and illustrated the ruling passion strong in death. To one of his staff, who was a heavy built man, he said, "You had better take the large horse, he will carry you better." Other mementoes he disposed of in a similar manner. To his young son, he left his glorious sword.

His worldly matters closed, the eternal interest of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to the Rev. Mr. Peterkin, of the Episcopal church, and of which he was an exemplary member, he asked him to sing the hymn commencing:

"Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

He joining in with all the voice his strength would permit. He then joined in prayer with the minister. To the doctor he again said:—"I am going fast now; I am resigned; God's will be done." Thus died General J. E. B. Stuart.

Gov. VANCE'S SPEECH AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—It would be vain, in the small space at our command, for us to attempt even an outline of the Governor's speech at the above named place. It is sufficient to say, that it was (as we expected it would be) logical, conclusive, and to the point. The Governor made just such a speech there as we desired to hear, in times like these, and we hope and trust he will continue them until the last day of his appointments shall have been filled. There was not one man (and we talked with many) but what seemed well pleased with what he heard and saw.

We notice that the Governor is somewhat hoarse, the result of over exertion, and would advise him to rest a while, as good men, as well as measures, should be well cared for and fostered in these trying times.—Charlotte Bulletin.

Extract of a letter from Randolph County:—"Gov. Vance is gaining popularity every day, and of course Holden is losing. We expect to give Vance a majority in this County, which will be a great Victory over the new destructives."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 13, 5 p. m. Grant has again changed his base. He began moving to our right last night about dark, and began crossing at Long-Bridge, about twenty miles below Richmond, on the Chickahominy, this morning. Our cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Riddle's Shop, about fifteen miles below here, this morning. Our men, owing to superior numbers of the enemy, were compelled to give back. The enemy were landing supplies and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill last night. No general engagement to-day. About one hundred and fifty prisoners were captured to day in the enemy's abandoned breastworks, and have been brought in.

From Western Va., and Richmond.

RICHMOND, 13, a. m. Telegraphic communication with Lynchburg unbroken. Nothing additional from Sheridan. Heavy firing at Bottom's Bridge this morning.

From North Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 13. The position of affairs at the front unchanged for two days, with occasional slight skirmishing and firing on working parties. Rumors of a raid upon Atlanta via Roswell, reached here Saturday. Ample preparations are made to receive them. No signs of their appearance at the present time. The weather very cool and incessantly wet for two days past.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 13.

Advices from the front say that the recent rains have made the roads almost impassable, suspending all movements in both armies. Neither has fired a gun for two days. Yankee trains are running to Acworth to-day. Indications of a new flank movement on the part of the Yankees have transpired. Our lines are strong and troops recovered from recent fatigues.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

RICHMOND, June 13. Official despatches from Gen. S. D. Lee, say the battle at Tishomingo creek was one of the most signal victories of the war. Besides a wagon train, twelve pieces of artillery were captured. The rout of the enemy was complete. Forrest was in close vigorous pursuit.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CLINTON, LA., June 13.

The remains of Banks' army is on the west side of the river, near Port Hudson. Constant skirmishing between them and our forces in the rear of the point. Couperie Parish, by order of the Yankee commander, has been desolated—houses, crops and every thing burnt, and the people have to beg provisions from the enemy or starve. One lady, Mrs. Catlett, has been killed by the enemy. The Yankees are demoralized and deserting in large numbers, selling their horses and equipments for whatever they can get. Three thousand troops have come up from New Orleans to reinforce the enemy, who are constantly dreading an attack.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 13. The most important action in either House of Congress to-day, was the passage of the bill amending the tax laws, reported from the Committee of Conference. Among the provisions of the bill as passed, are the following:—Land purchased and occupied by refugees to be assessed at the market value in 1860. Property assets of corporations and associations to be taxed the same as property assets of individuals, the tax to be paid by the Company, provided no bank shall pay tax upon deposits. The Stock of Corporations or associations and all property within the penny's lines exempted from taxation. Five per cent tax on amount of specie, bills of exchange, &c., to be paid with special or its equivalent in Treasury notes. An additional tax of thirty per cent is levied upon the amount of profits on the sale of articles mentioned in first two paragraphs, fourth section of tax act, from February 17th to July first. Old five dollar notes to be taxed one hundred per cent after the first of January next.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

In secret session on Friday night, Congress adopted a manifesto, declaring that nothing is more ardently desired than peace. The series of successes with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire in the interest of civilization and humanity, without the danger of having our motives misinterpreted. The world must now see we can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough and desist from a longer perseverance in the wanton, hopeless contest. The war on our side has been strictly defensive. We do not wish to interfere with the peace or prosperity of the States arrayed against us. All we ask is the undisturbed enjoyment of our rights, which our common ancestors declared the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. If our adversaries turn a deaf ear to the voice of reason and justice, and shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so injurious to the interests of mankind.—We have no fear of the result.

Gov. VANCE will speak at Shelby, Monday, June 13th, Rutherfordville, Tuesday, 14th, Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th, Asheville, Friday, June 17th, Marion, Monday, June 20th, Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st, Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22nd.

DIED.

In this city, on the 13th instant, of cholera infantum, Jony Vance, son of John T. and Sarah A. High—aged 16 months. The funeral services will take place from the Baptist Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

FINE BLACK TEA FOR SALE At the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. June 14, 1864. 118-46t

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, BURKE CO., N. C. THESE SPRINGS WILL BE OPEN FOR THE reception of visitors the 1st of July. Terms of board will be published in due time. A good and comfortable four horse Stage will leave Morganton on the arrival of the passenger train from Salisbury, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. During the months of July, August and September, it will leave Morganton daily. June 7th, 1864. PROPRIETOR. 118-45t